

TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, 15¢—Mexico
pesos, 17¢—Colombian currency, 5¢—
Carranza currency, 5¢—Bar silver (Haw-
dy & Harmon quotation) 34¢—Copper, 19¢
Graham, lowest—Livestock, steady—Stocks
irregular.

ANGRY ENGLAND REPORTS ALIEN ENEMIES IN GALLI POLI

Angry RESOLUTION IS CLAY OF RIOTS

Men Over Military Age To
Be Sent Home To Ger-
many; Others Interned.
SAFETY FIRST, IS
ENGLAND'S VIEW
Feeling Spreads To South
Africa; 50 German Build-
ings Are Wrecked.

LONDON, Eng., May 12.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today that "all male enemies over military age will be repatriated, though some might remain."

The government proposes to segregate all adult male enemies for their own safety and for the safety of the country," premier Asquith told the house of commons.

Others interned.
Austrians and Germans of military age will be held in internment camps, the premier said.

In announcing the alien policy of the government, the premier said:
"At this moment some 40,000 unarmable alien males of military age are at large in this country. The government proposes that all adult males of this class should, for their own safety, and that of the country, be segregated and interned. If over the military age they should be sent away."

The government recognizes there may be cases calling for exceptional treatment. Women and children in suitable cases should be repatriated, but there is no doubt that many cases in which justice and humanity will require that they be allowed to remain.

An official body, judicial in character, will be set up to deal with claims for exemption, and as soon as the military and naval authorities have provided the necessary accommodations, those who have not secured exemption will be interned.

In the case of naturalized aliens, who in law are British subjects, numbering about 80,000, the prime fact presumption should be their way, but exceptional cases may arise in which the satisfaction of the advising body will be of great importance.

10,000 Already Interned.
Premier Asquith mentioned incidentally that 10,000 nonarmable alien enemies already have been interned in Great Britain.

The War At a Glance

UNOFFICIAL reports from the Dardanelles state that the allies have won important positions in their campaign for Constantinople. The Turkish army is said to be losing ground steadily in the land fighting, and the effectiveness of their forts is reported to have been impaired greatly by the fire of the allied troops.

French and British ships entered the Dardanelles again Wednesday and bombarded forts as far up the straits as the narrow.

Russians Hold Strong Positions.
The possibility of a final Austro-German victory in Galicia as a result of the advance from Jaroslaw is said by the war office at Petrograd to have been eliminated. The Russians, strongly reinforced, are now occupying dominating positions in the war office state.

Campaign in Africa.—The union of South Africa forces have penetrated further into German Southwest Africa. An official statement from Capetown announces the capture of Windhoek, capital of the German possession.

Italian Fleet.—Austria is preparing to proclaim a state of siege in its territory in case of war with Italy. Exodus of Italian troops from Austria, and strong Austrian forces are being brought into points north of the border.

Notes Sent to Germany.—The note to Germany calling for guarantees that attacks on merchantmen carrying noncombatants shall cease, and that repatriation shall be made by Germany for violation of American rights, was forwarded to Berlin today. The text of the note probably will be made public later today.

British Battleship Torpedoed.—The British battleship Goliath was torpedoed and sunk at the Dardanelles Wednesday night by a Turkish destroyer, with a loss of about 500 lives. Official announcement to this effect was made today in London, together with the statement that the Turkish submarine was sunk. A British submarine made its way through the Dardanelles, where it attacked the Turkish vessel.

French Claim New Victory.—The French official announced that successes had been won in the new offensive movement of the allies just south of the French border. It is said that the French yesterday captured the fort at Notre Dame de Lorette with many trenches. The village of Carncy and most of the village of Neuville, and that hundreds of Germans were captured and 1,500 taken prisoner.

Great Battle at Tarnow.—A dispatch from Tarnow, Galicia, says the great battle in that region is nearing a conclusive phase. Terrific fighting continues in the east of Tarnow. Along the Carpathian front the Austrian advance is believed to have been checked.

To Repatriate Germans.—The growth of anti-German feeling in England, since the sinking of the Lusitania, led to the announcement by premier Asquith today of the government's decision to repatriate all male aliens over military age from countries with which Great Britain is at war, as well as alien women and children in certain cases.

BARNES TALKS
IN OWN DEFENSE
Syracuse, N. Y., May 12.—William Barnes today went on the witness stand in the supreme court to testify as a witness in his own behalf in his suit against Theodore Roosevelt. His counsel planned to have him answer allegations made by Col. Roosevelt when he was on the stand and to give his version of several incidents.

Barnes Denies Party Control.
Mr. Barnes said he was the publisher of the Evening Journal of Albany, was the editor of the paper. Mr. Barnes said:
"I was member of the state committee from 1912 until 1914. In 1914 I was appointed chairman of the executive committee by Mr. Odell."
Mr. Barnes said he was not the controlling factor in the party's direction.

Party Too Small for Rule.
A witness for Barnes swore Wednesday that less than a year ago Col. Roosevelt agreed that the Republican party needed him and said that he would "go after president Wilson with his big gun." Mr. Barnes said that after what had happened at Chicago in 1912 the Republican party was not big enough to hold him and Mr. Barnes. The witness said that Mr. Barnes, New York lawyer and chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Republican state committee.

FRENCH SEIZE GERMAN GROUND Series of Attacks Near Ypres and Arras Gains Successes for Allies.

LONDON, Eng., May 12.—At two points on the western line of operations, offensive movements are under way. The first, initiated by the Germans, is against the British, French and Belgian forces near Ypres, while the second is the brushing of French troops against the Germans to the north of Arras.

For the moment, however, both these attacks would appear to have been checked. On the Bukovina frontier, Petrograd reports a brilliant success won by the Russian Cossack cavalry over the Austrian infantry.

Russia admits that the Austro-German offensive is still proceeding in western Galicia, while Vienna claims the Russian retreat is fast becoming a rout.

French Claim Successes.
The French war office this afternoon issued the following statement on the progress of hostilities:
"We won brilliant successes Wednesday evening and Wednesday night to the north of Arras."

At Notre Dame de Lorette we are masters of the fort, as well as of the chapel.
During Wednesday night we also took by assault the village of Carncy, and the fort to the north of it, hill No. 123. The German garrison, stationed in this village and in this forest wood was composed of one battalion of the 15th regiment of infantry, one battalion of Bavarian chasseurs and six companies of pioneers, 300 men in company. These forces had made of Carncy and of hill 123 in the forest, a position of great strength.

At the southern end of Souchez our positions were subjected to a violent attack on the part of the enemy. Nevertheless, we repulsed the attack.

Other French Gains.
At Neuville our attacks on the village itself and to the north of the village made perceptible progress. To the north of Neuville we took possession of trenches several hundred yards long and we occupied the road called the highway des Carrieres, which runs from Neuville to Givenchy. In the village itself we occupied Wednesday morning the southern portion of the village, still holding the center and northern part. An attack delivered late in the afternoon resulted in our occupying, house by house, all the central portion of this village.

On the forest of Le Pretre we occupied Wednesday a new line of German trenches.
The following announcement was made today at German army headquarters in Berlin:
"Western theater of war: East of Ypres we took another point of vantage for the enemy. In the afternoon strong French attacks on our front from Abail to Neuville were repulsed with very heavy loss to the enemy."

German Admit Reverse.
The village of Carncy and the western part of Abail, which are for the greater part included in the territory held by the French as a result of their occupation of our former trenches between Neuville and Carncy, were, however, evacuated Wednesday night. Unfortunately, on this occasion, a number of our brave men and much material again were lost.

French attack recaptured a section of their trenches which he took from them northwest of Berry-au-Bac, in the woods south of Nieuville. Bois were without success.

After strenuous military preparations the enemy attacked our positions between the Meuse and the Moselle Wednesday night. At Origny des Carmes they succeeded in penetrating a section of our foremost trenches stretching a width of from 150 to 200 meters. After bitter hand to hand fighting, our positions were again cleared.

PARKER SAYS TIME ALMOST
RIPE FOR REALIZING IDEAL
Cleveland, O., May 12.—In an address before the World Court congress in second session, at New York, New York, urged the people of the United States to make known at once their will as to the proposition of this government joining a league of the world's great nations, immediately after the present war, looking to the avoidance of future conflicts.

Mr. Parker, who would be charged with any official action to this end, urged to be clearly advised of the sentiment of the American people on this point.
The New York jurist, who has often spoken before on the proposition of an international court, declared that the time was almost ripe at last for the realization of this ideal on a working basis.
His project was not only for a court to which nations should be bound to submit justiciable disputes, but also a council of conciliation, to which all statements of nonjusticiable disputes would have to be submitted and he urged the joint use of force against any nation which refused to submit its case in this manner before going to war.

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ARMIES LOCK IN BATTLE Terrific Combat Now Near- ing Decisive Phase, Tar- now Advises Say.

RUSSIAN ARMY
MAY BE SLAIN
Austrian Archduke Com-
mands Armies Assailing
the Russians.

ARNOW, Galicia, May 12.—(By Courier to Cracow and via London, Eng., May 12.)—The struggle in the region north of the Vistula river and the border of Galicia appears to be approaching a conclusive phase.

Terrific engagements were fought today at positions 22 miles to the east of Tarnow in the vicinity of Debica and Mieles, where the Austrian army under archduke Joseph Ferdinand came into fierce conflict with Russian forces which were retreating eastward from the Dnestr river and Tarnow.

To the north of the Vistula river the Austrian corps commanded by count Kirchbach has forced the Nida line.

Today and yesterday the wind brought with it as far as Tarnow the incessant roar of gun fire, indicating that the enemy's forces are trying to advance hand in hand with the troops of archduke Joseph Ferdinand and Gen. von Mackensen.

Along the Carpathian front also the Austrian army have made a forward move, bringing the third Russian army and the remainder of the eighth Russian army in imminent danger of being suddenly surrounded and destroyed.

U. S. EXPECTING
PROMPT REPLY
Note to Germany Was to Be
Sent Late in Day; Em-
bassy Keeps Clear.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—President Wilson during the forenoon today started to Berlin late in the day, the note to be dispatched during the day to Germany demanding guarantees that attacks on merchantmen carrying non-combatants shall cease and for repatriation of violations of American rights in the war zone.

The note will be sent to the German government by diplomatic means, but it is probable that the note will be made in the document, the main principles as outlined to the cabinet today, the note will be sent to Germany in friendly terms, it is firm.

U. S. Is Determined.
It does not say what steps will be taken or what course will be pursued in the event of an unfavorable reply, but indicates that the United States will not be deterred by diplomatic representations or otherwise to obtain an acquiescence in its position.

It is known positively that the United States government has no intention of making either in Washington or in foreign capitals with other governments in relation to the note, which will be sent to Germany in friendly terms, it is firm.

U. S. Is Determined.
The German embassy issued today the following statement:
"The German embassy stated today that no statement or intimation has been given by the embassy or any official of the embassy concerning what response would be made to the American note regarding the Lusitania."

Note Is on Its Way.
At 1 o'clock this afternoon the note had been cleared over the telegraph wire from Washington and was started on its way over the cables. It must go by way of Gibraltar and Malta and then to Rome and by overland lines to Vienna and Berlin. As a courtesy a copy is to be delivered to count Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

BRITISH ENFORCE TERRIFIC ATTACK Hold Positions at Ypres Despite Heavy Losses, Drive Germans Out

LONDON, Eng., May 12.—Vigor with which British troops bore up under terrific assaults Saturday and Sunday by the Germans in the vicinity of Ypres and were enabled to not only repulse the attacks but to take many prisoners, is described by a British eye witness under date of Tuesday. The narrative also describes the beginning of the Anglo-French offensive which is now in full swing.

The calm that prevailed Thursday and Friday proved to be only the lull before the storm. Early Saturday morning it became apparent that the Germans were preparing an attack in strength against our line running east and northeast from Ypres, for they were concentrating under cover of a violent artillery fire, and at about 10 o'clock the battle began in earnest.

At this hour the Germans attacked our line from the Ypres-Poelcapelle road to within a short distance of the Ypres front line. It being evident that their intention while engaging us closely on the whole of this sector to break our front in the vicinity of the Ypres-Poelcapelle railway, to the north and to the south of which their strongest and most determined assaults were directed.

Under this pressure our front was penetrated at some points around Frezenberg and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon we made a counter attack between the Zonnebeke road and the railway.

German Attack Repulsed.
Meanwhile the enemy launched another attack through the woods south of the Meuse road at the same time threatening our left to the north of the Ypres-Poelcapelle railway. In this attack the Germans were repulsed after a fierce fighting, the German infantry coming on again and again and gradually forcing our troops back.

Under this pressure our front was penetrated at some points around Frezenberg and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon we made a counter attack between the Zonnebeke road and the railway.

British Take Village.
"Northeast of the salient counter attack carried out by us about 1 in the morning was more successful. We took the enemy out of Wulffe at the bayonet's point, leaving the village strewn with German dead, and pushing on, regained most of the ground."

"During the day our troops saw some of the enemy busily employed in stripping the British dead in our abandoned trenches east of the Hooge chateau and several Germans afterwards were noticed dressed in khaki."

The losses were comparatively slight and owing to the tactics presented by the enemy the action resolved itself on our part into pure killing."

German Foretold Attack.
The reason for this very determined effort to crush our left on the night of the 11th was not far to seek. It is probable that for some days previously they had been in possession of information which led them to suppose that we intended to apply pressure on the right of our line and that their great attack upon Ypres on the evening of the 11th was undertaken with a view to diverting us from our purpose."

In this the Germans were true to their word. They were foretold that the best manner of meeting an expected hostile offensive is to forestall it by attacking in some other quarter. In this sense the German general staff, with the utmost determination and energy and their soldiers fought with the greatest courage."

Another Tremendous Cannonade.
Further south in the meantime, on Sunday, another struggle had been in progress on that portion of the front covered by the right of our line and the left of the French, for when the firing around Ypres was temporarily subsiding during the early hours of the morning another and even more tremendous cannonade was suddenly started by the artillery of the allies 20 miles to the south, around Guiney.

At 5 o'clock the bombardment began, slowly at first and then growing in volume until the whole air quivered with the rush of the larger shells and the earth shook with the concussion of guns. In a few minutes the whole distant landscape disappeared in smoke and dust, which hung for awhile in the air like a thick fog.

18,000,000 PLEADED FOR Paderewski Makes Appeal for the Suffering People.

New York, May 12.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, who has come to America to organize the work which is being carried on here for the relief of Polish victims of the war, hopes to be able shortly to announce the personnel of a national American relief committee. He has been seeking as members prominent men and women throughout the country who will consolidate the work of the several Polish relief committees already organized whose means thus far have been sufficient to relieve but a limited number of sufferers.

Mr. Paderewski in an appeal for aid said:
"The present European war is sweeping away every sign of civilization, destroying dwellings, devastating fields, gardens and forests, starving and exterminating human beings and animals alike."

A total of 18,000,000 inhabitants, including nearly 2,000,000 Jews, are continuously enduring the horrors of this gigantic struggle. Very few only could flee to the places which are still holding their own against the aggressors; the great majority, almost 11 millions of helpless women and children, homeless peasants, unemployed workmen, the very essence and strength of a nation have been driven out into the open. Thousands and thousands are hiding among ruins, in woods or in holes, feeding on roots and on the bark of trees."

To provide an immediate aid to this almost incredible number of sufferers, to concentrate the efforts of all who may be touched by an appealing distress, a general Polish relief committee has been formed on a neutral soil, in Lausanne, Switzerland.

A few Polish relief committees have been formed in this country, but however noble are the hearts of the organizers, however great the generosity of their supporters, the means so far collected are not sufficient to give much relief to the millions of sufferers. And there are millions of families helpless, hungry, sick, succumbing to the cold."

In the name of Christian charity, in the name of common humanity, I therefore appeal to the great American people. They have already given much to other stricken nations; they may be tired of giving; yet I am certain that there is no soul in this land of ours who will condemn me for asking, even before our thirst for liberty is relieved, to send aid for the Polish women and children."

"Some send for the Polish farmers," said A. J. Vanderlin, of the National City bank, of this city, has consented to act as honorary treasurer of the fund."

Udine, Italy, May 12.—Every preparation has been made for the proclamation of a state of siege in all the Austro-Italian territory which borders on Italy. The government already is in the hands of the police and military.

It is estimated that 40,000 Italians have left Trieste alone, while the total will aggregate 150,000.

BRITISH AFRICANDERS TAKE
IMPORTANT GERMAN TOWN
London, Eng., May 12.—An official statement made public at Capetown and received by the Reuter Telegram company, says that Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa, was captured Wednesday without resistance by Union of South Africa forces under Gen. Botha.

The population of the town consists of 3000 Europeans and 12,000 natives. Gen. Botha's troops took a considerable quantity of railway rolling stock. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

KAISER SENDS THANKS
FOR VICTORY OVER RUSSIA
Amsterdam, Holland, May 12.—Emperor William has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on Gen. von Falkenhayn, chief of the German general staff, as a result of the German victory over Russia in the latest Poland-Galicia drive. In a message to Gen. von Falkenhayn, the emperor conveys his appreciation, and that of the empire, of the victory.

ITALIAN STEAMER HITS
MINE; THREE ARE DROWNED
Taranto, Italy, May 12.—Seventeen sailors were saved and three drowned when the Italian steamer Astrea was struck by a mine while passing this port. She is believed to have been sunk by a mine. The steamer was bound from an English port with coal for the state railways.

Would Hurl the French and British Subjects Into Battle Zone On Gallipoli. BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK; 500 LOST Daring Submarine Enters the Marmora Sea; Destroys Turkish War Craft.

LONDON, Eng., May 12.—Constantinople is a scene of fury over the terrible battle, the death about the Dardanelles, which now appears at the climax. As a result of the desperate in the Turkish capital, the government has now threatened, according to advices received here, to send non-combatant men, women and children of the Gallipoli peninsula. These are chiefly British and French, and are in a state of mental terror. The Turkish idea is that the Anglo-French fleet and the allied army would be compelled to cease operations rather than slaughter thousands of fellow subjects. The allies have now converted a large area of the peninsula into a waste of ruined villages and dead bodies.

British Battleship Torpedoed.
The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles. It is feared that lives have been lost. Announcement of the loss of the Goliath was made in the house of commons this afternoon.

Mr. Churchill also announced that the British submarine E-14 had penetrated through the Dardanelles and into the sea of Marmora, sinking two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

Destroyers Made Attack.
Mr. Churchill, on announcing the loss of the Goliath, said:
"The Goliath was torpedoed Wednesday night in a torpedo attack by destroyers. The Goliath was the French flag, just inside the straits."

Twenty officers and 150 men were saved, which I fear means that over 500 were lost.

Turkish Gunboats Sunk.
The admiral commanding the Dardanelles also telegraphs that the submarine E-14 which with so much daring penetrated the sea of Marmora, has reported that she sank two Turkish gunboats and a large Turkish transport."

The Goliath was one of the oldest British battleships of the pre-dreadnought type. She was built in 1893. Her complement was 750 men. The Goliath was 400 feet long on the waterline and 74 feet beam. Her displacement was 12,500 tons. She was armed with four 12 inch and 12 six inch guns; 12 12 pounders, six three pounders and two machine guns. She had four torpedo tubes.

Flotilla Arr Smoking Ruins.
A Hava dispatch from Athens says: Allied fleet centered the Dardanelles Wednesday night and bombarded the forts at Kilit Bahr, Chankaleli and Narara. The bombardment was interrupted at 4 o'clock, but was resumed three hours later, and is being continued.

Although the Turks have been strongly reinforced, they are losing ground. Turkish trenches are filled with bodies."

MAN NOT REINTEGRATED.
DETROIT CARMEN STRIKE
Detroit, Mich., May 12.—Not a city street car was being operated in Detroit at 7 a. m. today as the result of a strike called by Detroit United Railway conductors and motormen because of a motorman's refusal to reinstate a motorman who had been discharged for alleged careless handling of his car. The strike vote was taken during the early morning hours and was practically unanimous.

ALLEGED WHITE SLAVES.
Milwaukee, Wis., May 12.—The case of James Morrison Darnell, the Kenosha, Wis., preacher, who has been on trial here for three days on a charge of violating the Mann white slave act, went to the jury shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. Darnell was charged with transporting Ruth Soper from Guatemala, Mich., to Kenosha.